LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District

At intersection of Milwaukee, Diversey, and Kimball Avenues

Preliminary Landmark recommendation approved by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks, July 2004

CITY OF CHICAGO
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Department of Planning and Development
Denise M. Casalino, P.E., Commissioner

Above: The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District is located in the Avondale and Logan Square neighborhoods.

Cover: Three of the four corner buildings of the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District.

The Commission on Chicago Landmarks, whose nine members are appointed by the Mayor, was established in 1968 by city ordinance. The Commission is responsible for recommending to the City Council which individual buildings, sites, objects, or districts should be designated as Chicago Landmarks, which protects them by law.

The landmark designation process begins with a staff study and a preliminary summary of information related to the potential designation criteria. The next step is a preliminary vote by the landmarks commission as to whether the proposed landmark is worthy of consideration. This vote not only initiates the formal designation process, but it places the review of city permits for the property under the jurisdiction of the Commission until a final landmark recommendation is acted on by the City Council.

This Landmark Designation Report is subject to possible revision and amendment during the designation process. Only language contained within the designation ordinance adopted by the City Council should be regarded as final.

Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District

Generally at Intersection of Milwaukee, Diversey, and Kimball Avenues

Built: **1922-1930**
Architects: **Various**

The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District, located in Chicago's Avondale and Logan Square community areas, is one of the best surviving "six-corners" commercial intersections remaining in Chicago. Developed largely during the 1920s, the district was made possible by the extension of streetcar lines along the major arterial streets of Milwaukee and Diversey Avenues and the subsequent construction of commercial buildings to serve the growing surrounding residential neighborhoods. The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball intersection served as a "transfer" corner where shoppers could find a wide variety of retail offerings, many operated as chain stores, at the same time they changed streetcars. The district includes a handsome collection of Classical Revival and Art Deco-style buildings with especially fine details executed in terra-cotta, brick and limestone.

The development of Chicago's early twentieth century neighborhood commercial districts

During the late nineteenth century, Chicago developed as a series of tightly organized and built neighborhoods. Although a major shopping district was located in downtown Chicago, most Chicagoans shopped near their homes in small stores located along neighborhood shopping streets. Here the daily necessities of food, medicines, clothing, banking and other goods and services could be handled conveniently without leaving the neighborhood.

Top: A view of the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District in 1950 looking west on Diversey Avenue. The former F. W. Woolworth's store can be seen on the left; on the right is the 2800-08 North Milwaukee Avenue building (now Payless Shoes). Bottom: A map of the district.

Although small individual commercial buildings often were built at most major street intersections in nineteenth-century Chicago neighborhoods, concentrated areas of larger and often more prominent neighborhood commercial buildings developed along the major arterial streets with public transportation. These streets typically were those defining the mile sections and quarter sections of the Chicago street grid into which the city was divided. These concentrations of store buildings, both existing and anticipated, were later recognized during the twentieth century when the City of Chicago adopted its first zoning ordinance in 1923, which encouraged the development of long continuous retail strips along the city's major arterial streets.

In the early twentieth century, commercial areas developed especially where street railway lines crossed, creating "nodes" of commerce that capitalized on passengers transferring between different lines. Here at "transfer" corners, streetcar riders did impulse buying; and variety stores—increasingly operated as chains—found enough sales to justify the high rents that occurred because of increasing land values and demands for retail space. Reflecting property values and commercial activity, these districts were typically characterized by taller buildings located at the corners of the principal intersecting streets, with sizes often tapering off down the approaching streets.

Such commercial nodes were especially common at so-called "six-corners" intersections, where the city's major diagonal streets intersected with the regular Chicago street grid. The diagonal streets were particularly well-traveled routes, early roads largely predating development of the city's grid. These characteristically-Chicago intersections were typical of Archer Avenue on the City's Southwest Side and Milwaukee Avenue on the Northwest Side, but could also be found on Lincoln, Clark, Broadway, Ogden and Vincennes. The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District typifies this type of commercial district and remains one of the best-remaining examples.

The History of the Logan Square and Avondale Community Areas

The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District straddles two community areas, Logan Square to the south and Avondale to the north, and served as the principal shopping district for both areas. Named for a small park at the intersection of Logan and Kedzie boulevards, Logan Square was laid out in 1870 by West Parks designer William Le Baron Jenny and named for Civil War General John Logan of Illinois. It was not until the arrival of Martin Nelson Kimbell in 1836, however, that any development of significance occurred. Kimbell and other farmers gained access to Chicago markets with the construction of the Northwest Plank Road (now Milwaukee Avenue) in 1848.

In 1870, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was extended to Milwaukee which was followed by the subdivision of land and a spurt of building in the Logan Square and Avondale areas. Greater numbers of Chicagoans began to settle in Logan Square after the Chicago Fire, and by 1871 the built-up area reached to Western Avenue and Fullerton Avenue, the northwest corner of the municipal limits. Further development occured in the 1890s and 1900s after the

Top: A view of the district looking south on Kimball Avenue. On the left is the former Goldblatt's store (2776-92 North Milwaukee Avenue); on the right is the former F.W. Woolworth's store (3400-11 West Diversey Avenue). Bottom: A view of the district looking north on Milwaukee Avenue. The 2800-08 North Milwaukee Avenue building can be seen in the distance.

extension of the Milwaukee Avenue horsecar line to Kedzie in 1892 and the opening of the Logan Square elevated line in 1895. In 1889 the northern portion of Logan Square—the location of the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District—was annexed to the City of Chicago when the City's boundaries were extended west and north to include the Town of Jefferson.

Avondale, part of the Town of Jefferson before its annexation to the city of Chicago in 1889, began as prairie and farmland that slowly developed following the opening of the Northwest Plank Road and the extension of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads in the 1850s. Avondale was officially platted in 1873. The Chicago Fire of 1871 stimulated the early growth of the area, as Chicagoans headed for the near suburbs where there was no ban on building less costly, frame structures.

It was not until the community was annexed to Chicago, however, that streets were paved, sewers and sidewalks built, and water service provided, triggering rapid growth in the community which continued over the next two decades. Significantly contributing to this development was the improvement of public transportation by the extension of horse-drawn streetcar lines through the area. The Elston streetcar line reached Belmont by 1888 and Addison by 1894, while the Milwaukee Avenue line was extended through the community in 1894. The completion of the Logan Square elevated line in 1895 at Logan and Kedzie just south of the Avondale community area, along with the extension of streetcar lines, strongly influenced the growth of the district.

Development of Avondale and Logan Square continued into the first decades of the twentieth century, spured on by the City's population growth and further transportation improvements. In 1894 streetcar service was inaugurated on Milwaukee Avenue from Kedzie to Lawerence and then extended in 1914 to Imlay on the City's far Northwest Side. In 1923 streetcar service began on Diversey Avenue from Kimball to Pulaski; in 1930 this was replaced by trolley buses and extended farther west to Narragansett. Trolley bus service began on Kimball Avenue in 1931 and by 1937 had reached Logan Square. The extension and improvement of these lines encouraged further commercial development in the district and the surrounding residential neighborhoods and brought shoppers faster and more comfortably to the area.

The Development of the Chain Store

Like many of Chicago's other historic neighborhood commercial districts, the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball "six-corners" intersection originally included a variety of retail establishments, including chain stores. The chain stores prefered (just as they do today) highly visible corner locations, and particularly the prominent siting offered by these six-corner intersections. Chain retailing was successful for several reasons, the most important of which was the ability of the chain retailer, because of the need to stock several stores instead of one, to purchase goods from the manufacturer in greater quantities. The greater the quantities of goods purchased from the manufacturer were, the lower the per-item price could be negotiated. Lower prices, in turn, won customers, particularly during the hard times of the late 1910s and later the Depression.

Above: The 2769-87 North Milwaukee Avenue building is finely detailed in the Classical Revival style.

Top left and right: Stylized Art Deco ornamentation details the former F.W. Woolworth's building (bottom).

The largest local chain retailer in the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District was Goldblatt Brothers, which was located in an impressive terra cotta-clad three-story building on the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Kimball Avenues (now Gap store, 2776-92 N. Milwaukee /2745-59 N. Kimball, built 1927). Goldblatt's was an important pioneer in chain retailing in Chicago. Headed by brothers Maurice and Nathan Goldblatt, the first Goldblatt store was established in 1914 near Chicago and Ashland Avenues and attracted shoppers by offering a variety of mass-produced goods at substantially discounted prices. During the 1920s and 1930s, the firm expanded quickly, often through the acquisition of existing department stores. By the 1970s, Goldblatt's had expanded its chain of stores to more than forty throughout the Chicago region. Increased competition from national discount retailers and poor managerial decisions undermined Goldblatt's financial position during the 1970s, and in 1981 the chain was forced to declare bankruptcy.

Located in a fine Art Deco-style building at the southwest corner of Diversey and Kimball Avenues (now Footlocker Store, 2754-58 N. Kimball /3401-11 W. Diversey, built 1922) was the national chain store F.W. Woolworth. Frank Woolworth opened his first "five-and-ten-dime" store in 1879 in Utica, New York, which sold discounted general merchandise at fixed prices, usually five or ten cents, undercutting the prices of local merchants. It was also one of the first such stores to put merchandise out for the shopping public to handle, select, and purchase. In earlier shops, customers presented the clerk with a list of items to purchase which were generally kept behind the counter.

The concept was widely copied, and five-and-dime stores (also sometimes called five-and-ten cent stores) were a fixture in downtowns across America for the first half of the twentieth century, eventually even making their way to suburban strip malls in the middle part of the century. In the 1960s the five-and-dime concept evolved into the larger discount store. In 1962 Woolworth founded a discount chain called Woolco which remained in operation until 1982. In 1977 Woolworth closed the remaining 400 of its F. W. Woolworth five-and-dime stores, unable to compete with the lower prices of the big discount stores and the expansion of grocery stores which also now carried many of its five-and-ten-cent items.

The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District's other major national chain was S. S. Kresge (now Shopper's Warehouse, 2772-74 N. Milwaukee, built 1928). Another five-and-dime chain store, offering all merchandise priced at less than a dime, S.S. Kresge was founded by Sebastian Spering Kresge in 1897 in partnership with one of his customers, J.G. McCory, who owned a chain of stores in the northeast. Together they expanded and opened new stores before Kresge bought out McCory and incorporated as S.S. Kresge in 1912 with 85 stores. Due to inflation from World War I, Kresge had to raise the limits on his prices to one dollar, but kept to his discount niche. In 1952, S.S. Kresge Company was one of the first retailers to convert stores to checkout operations and to open stores in shopping centers. Eventually S.S. Kresge became the K Mart Corporation, which at its height grew to a chain of 2,100 stores.

Description of the District

Top: The former Goldblatt's store is richly decorated in the Classical Revival style. Bottom: The building as it appeared in 1944.

The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District is a significant and visually distinctive group of 1920s commercial buildings. The buildings in the district are handsome examples of the architectural styles important to early twentieth-century neighborhood commercial buildings and are richly ornamented with handsome ornament, especially terra-cotta. Together they form a visually handsome and distinctive ensemble that convey the important characteristics and sense of place of Chicago's neighborhood commercial development, one given particular prominence by its location at the intersection of three major streets.

The seven buildings located within the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District are multi-story, mixed-used masonry structures combining first-floor stores with upper-story commercial and residential uses. The most prominent buildings are located on the district's triangular-shaped lots on the six-corner intersection: a six-story commercial/office tower designed in the Art Deco style located at the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Diversey Avenues; a three-story commercial structure designed in an exuberant expression of the Classical Revival style located at the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Kimball Avenues; a four-story mixed commercial and residential building reflecting the influence of the Classical Revival style located at the southwest corner of Milwaukee and Diversey Avenues; and a fine two-story Art Deco style building located on the southwest corner of Milwaukee and Kimball Avenues. The three other buildings in the district are two and three-story structures designed in the Classical Revival and Art Deco styles, extending south on Milwaukee Avenue from the intersection with Milwaukee and Kimball Avenues.

The first floors of buildings in the district typically were built with storefronts with large display windows framed by metal or terra-cotta supports. Some of these openings have been modified from their original configurations, but most retain their sense of transparency as well other details. Where needed, separate entrances provided access to the upper floors of these buildings. Upper floor windows are generally one-over-one double hung sash with stone or terra cotta sills and lintels, often decorated with carved or incised ornament. The district is especially noteworthy for its profusion of ornamentation, particularly that executed in glazed terra cotta. This can be seen in the building's spandrels, cornices, friezes, broken pediments, urns, and parapets. Ornamentation here is executed in a great variety of zigzag, floral, and geometric patterns with a high attention to craftsmanship, detail and proportion.

Buildings within the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District include several of the major architectural styles used for early twentieth-century commercial buildings found in Chicago neighborhoods, including the Classical Revival and Art Deco styles. The chief architectural style found in the district is the Classical Revival style. The Classical Revival style became popular in the 1890s due to the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, and remained popular well into the 1920s. Buildings constructed in this style utilize a variety of Classical forms and details derived from a variety of sources, including the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome and the buildings of later, Classically-influenced eras such as the Renaissance, Baroque, and Rococo periods.

The district's most exuberant example of the Classical Revival style is the former Goldblatt's store (now Gap store, 2776-92 N. Milwaukee). This highly sculptural building, clad in white glazed terra cotta, is distinguished by engaged columns and pilasters, richly detailed spandrels

Left: Classical pilasters support a broken segmental pediment on the former Goldblatt's store. Bottom: Similar Classical Revival style details ornament the 2758-70 North Milwaukee Avenue building.

executed with Greek vases and stylized floral motifs, a frieze decorated with mythical figures, two broken segmental pediments, and an impressive parapet wall exhibiting inverted S-curves. An equally impressive and visually very similar example of the style is the former S.S. Kresge store (now Shopper's Warehouse, 2772-74 N. Milwaukee). This symmetrical building is

profusely ornamented by glazed terra cotta containing various classically-inspired design motifs. Most impressive is the building's frieze ornamented by mythical figures and stylized floral motifs, a centrally-placed broken pediment motif and a parapet wall almost identical in appearance to that of the Goldblatt's store.

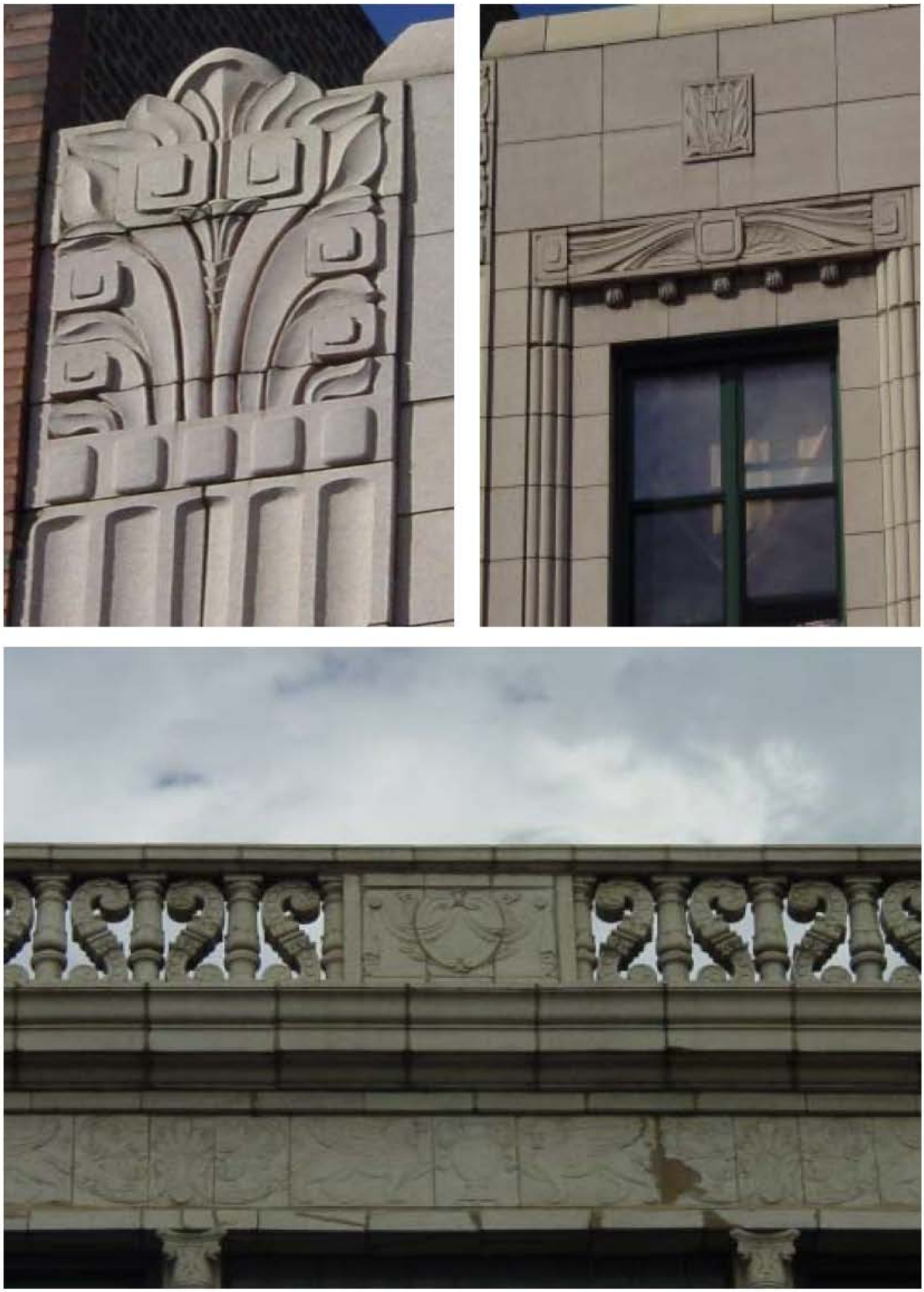
The Art Deco style is also found in the district. Art Deco began as a decorative style whose name derives from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes held in Paris in 1925. Popular in the 1920s and 1930s, Art Deco is typically characterized by verticality and by geometric and stylized floral motifs, often giving it a sleek, machine-made appearance. The style was widely used for commercial and retail buildings, where its modern, sleek appearance gave their establishments an up-to-date, and therefore an eye-catching, look.

The district's former F.W. Woolworth's store (now Footlocker, 3401-11 W. Diversey) is a fine example of the Art Deco style. This sleek, terra cotta building has a simplified, geometric appearance typical of the style. Colored bands of terra cotta wrap around the building, giving it a horizontal emphasis, while carefully placed low raised vertical piers serve to break up the building's horizontal lines. Another example of the Art Deco style is found at 2767 N. Milwaukee. Detailed again by glazed terra cotta, the building includes stylized fluted pilasters and a wing-spread motif above its third-story windows, giving the building a very vertical emphasis and a modernistic appearance. Also designed in the Art Deco style is 2800-08 N. Milwaukee. The district's tallest and most prominent building, it features zigzag patterns and abstract designs in its spandrels and has a very vertical emphasis.

Many of Chicago's commercial streets and intersections have been hurt by the negative effects of suburbanization and the widespread use of the automobile. In many cases, corner buildings at the City's major commercial intersections have been lost and replaced by contemporary structures and parking lots. Fortunately the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District has resisted many of these changes and retains much of the historic appearance of its "six corners" streetscape, with four of its six corners still intact.

Criteria for Designation

According to the Municipal Code of Chicago (Sect. 2 120 620 and 630), the Commission on Chicago Landmarks has the authority to make a recommendation of landmark designation for a building, structure, object, or district if the Commission determines it meets two or more of the stated "criteria for landmark designation," as well as possesses a significant degree of its historic integrity.



Top left and right: The handsome stylized Art Deco ornamentation of the 2767 North Milwaukee Avenue building. Bottom: The parapet of the former Goldblatt's store with its distinctive inverted S-curves.

Top: The former S.S. Kresge store (2772-74 North Milwaukee Avenue) and the 2758-70 North Milwaukee Avenue building (bottom) were both designed in the Classical Revival style.

The following should be considered by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks in determining whether to recommend that the Milwaukee-Diversey Kimball District be designated as a Chicago Landmark.

Criterion 1: Critical Part of the City's History

Its value as an example of the architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other aspect of the heritage of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois or the United States.

- The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District is one of Chicago's best-surviving and most distinctive early twentieth-century "six-corners" commercial streetscapes developed at the intersection of three major commercial arterial streets. As in this case, the district's development was largely due to the influence of intersecting streetcar lines which encouraged more intense retail development at this location.

- Built predominantly during the 1920s, the buildings within the district exemplify the importance of commercial streetscapes in the economic life of Chicago's neighborhoods during this period of the City's history.

- The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District included a variety of chain stores important in the history of Chicago and the United States, including Goldblatt's, F.W. Woolworth, and S.S. Kresge.

Criterion 4: Important Architecture

Its exemplification of an architectural type or style distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.

- The Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District is a handsome intact collection of commercial and mixed use commercial/residential buildings built between 1922 and 1930.

- The buildings within the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District were designed using the major architectural styles characteristic of the City's twentieth-century neighborhood commercial buildings, principally the Classical Revival and Art Deco styles.

- The buildings within the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District display exceptionally fine craftsmanship and detailing, especially in glazed terra cotta, as displayed in the fine ornament found in spandrels, cornices, friezes, broken pediments, and parapets.

Criterion 6: Distinctive Theme as a District

Its representation of an architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other theme expressed through distinctive areas, districts, places, buildings, structures, works of art, or other objects that may not be contiguous.

Left: The strong vertical lines of the 2800-08 North Milwaukee Avenue building are broken by spandrels containing zigzag patterns and abstract designs typical of the Art Deco style. Bottom: A view of the district in 1970 looking north on Milwaukee Avenue. Aside from changes in signage, the buildings are practically unchanged today.

- The buildings within the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District display a distinct visual unity based on a consistent scale and size, building setbacks, overall design, use of building materials, and detailing.

- The buildings included in the district are among one of the best surviving "six-corners" intersections surviving in Chicago due to their overall quality and high level of design, craftsmanship, and integrity, including the use of brick, stone, and terra cotta.

Integrity Criteria

Its integrity is preserved in light of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and ability to express its historic community, architecture or aesthetic interest or value.

While intact individual commercial buildings from the 1920s can be found throughout Chicago, it is unusual to find a three-arterial commercial intersection from the period of the size, quality, and degree of physical integrity possessed by the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District. The district possesses fine integrity in both overall streetscapes and the majority of its buildings. Four of the district's six corners retain their historic buildings; the remaining two are occupied by a modern bank building on one corner and a small triangular-shaped island on the other with an older but undistinguished building beyond. The buildings in the district form a cohesive and visually striking ensemble that remain one of the best-surviving examples of a "six-corners" intersection in the City.

Most buildings in the district retain the majority of physical characteristics that define their historic significance. These include historic wall materials, as well as significant architectural details, especially fine terra cotta ornament, brick and limestone. Although most buildings have had changes to their historic storefronts and the placement of large, historically inappropriate signage (which is not an uncommon condition for commercial buildings), a majority retain storefront and window relationships and convene a sense of transparency that is characteristic of their historic appearance. Further, the placement of contemporary insensitive materials around doorways and within window openings are largely reversible.

SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Whenever a building, structure, object, or district is under consideration for landmark designation, the Commission on Chicago Landmarks is required to identify the "significant historical and architectural features" of the property. This is done to enable the owners and the public to understand which elements are considered most important to preserve the historical and architectural character of the proposed landmark.

Based upon its evaluation of the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District, the Commission staff recommends that the significant features be identified as:

- All exterior elevations of the buildings, including rooflines.

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Address Ranges

All buildings located in the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District have address ranges on either Milwaukee Avenue, Diversey Avenue or Kimball Avenue:

- 2800-08 North Milwaukee Avenue (evens)
- 2758-92 North Milwaukee Avenue (evens)
- 2767-89 North Milwaukee Avenue (odds)
- 3402-14 West Diversey Avenue (evens)
- 3323-49 West Diversey Avenue (odds)
- 3401-11 West Diversey Avenue (odds)
- 2754-58 North Kimball Avenue (evens)
- 2743-57 North Kimball Avenue (odds)

MILWAUKEE-DIVERSEY-KIMBALL DISTRICT BUILDING CATALOG

The categorization of whether a property is contributing, non-contributing, or potentially contributing to the district represents a preliminary analysis and is provided as guidance for property owners and the public to anticipate how these properties would be treated under the Chicago Landmarks Ordinance. The Commission on Chicago Landmarks reserves the right to make a final determination of whether a building is contributing or non-contributing to the district on a case-by-case basis as part of the permit review process, in accordance with the procedures established by the Ordinance and the Commission's adopted Rules and Regulations. Unless otherwise listed in the Building Catalog, garages and other accessory buildings are considered non-contributing to the district.

Address	Description	Original Owner	Date Built	Architect/ Builder	Contributing/ Non-Contributing (Preliminary)
2800-08 N Milwaukee 3400-14 W Diversey	6-sty. comm. bldg. (now Payless Shoes)	Sol Goldberg	1930	Leichenko & Esser	Contributing
2754-58 N Kimball 3401-11 W Diversey	2-sty. comm. bldg. (org. Woolworth's, now Footlocker)	M. Ciestak	1922	Arthur Jacobs	Contributing
2776-92 N Milwaukee 2745-59 N Kimball	3-sty. comm. bldg. (org. Goldblatt's, now Gap store)	Milwaukee & Kimball Bldg. Corp.	1927	Rissman & Hirschfeld	Contributing
2772-74 N Milwaukee	2-sty. comm. bldg. (org. S.S. Kresge, now Shopper's Warehouse)	S.S. Kresge	1928	Harold Holmes	Contributing
2758-70 N Milwaukee	2-sty. comm. bldg.	Sol Goldberg	1929	Leichenko & Esser	Contributing
2769-87 N Milwaukee 3323-39 W Diversey	4-sty. comm./res. bldg.	Milwaukee & Diversey Bldg. Corp.	1927	Rissman & Hirschfeld	Contributing
2767 N Milwaukee	3-sty. comm. bldg.	M. Claudius	1928	Rissman & Hirschfeld	Contributing

Acknowlegements

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Illustrations
Chicago Historical Society, Prints and Photographs Collection: pp. 2 (top), 9 (bottom), 16 (bottom).
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The Commission on Chicago Landmarks, whose nine members are appointed by the Mayor, was established in 1968 by city ordinance. It is responsible for recommending to the City Council that individual buildings, sites, objects, or entire districts be designated as Chicago Landmarks, which protects them by law. The Commission is staffed by the Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 33 N. LaSalle St., Room 1600, Chicago, IL 60602; (312-744-3200) phone; (312-744-2958) TTY; (312-744-9140) fax; web site, http:www.cityofchicago.org/landmarks.

This Preliminary Summary of Information is subject to possible revision and amendment during the designation proceedings. Only language contained within the City Council's final landmark legislation ordinance should be regarded as final.

Two views of the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball District.

COMMISSION ON CHICAGO LANDMARKS

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